IN THE SPECIFICATION:

On Page 7, please delete the first paragraph and insert the following replacement paragraph:

Important performance for practical application to color display is long term stability of light emitting characteristics as well as precise color display performance (Refer to *Kinou Zairyou*: Vol. 18, No. 2, ~~p96- (in Japanese).~~ p36-(published in 1998)). Nevertheless, organic EL devices have a drawback that light emitting performances including current - luminance characteristic significantly degrade after certain period of operation.

On page 19, please delete the last paragraph (which continues on Page 20) and insert the following replacement paragraph:

A transparent lower electrode is generally composed of IZO or ITO. The IZO and ITO used for a transparent lower electrode, exhibiting high work function, is suited for use in an anode, though occasionally used in a cathode. When a transparent lower electrode is used for a cathode, a layer of low work function material can be provided between the transparent lower electrode and an organic EL emission layer, to improve electron injection efficiency. The low work function material can be selected from metals with electron injection property, alloys with other metals, and compounds of the metals, including alkali metals such as potassium, lithium and sodium, alkaline earth metals such as ~~potassium,~~ calcium, magnesium, and strontium, and fluorides of these metals. A layer of the low work function material having a thickness of not

larger than 10 nm is sufficient for improving electron injection efficiency, and also favorable from the view point of securing transparency.

On page 21, please delete the last paragraph (which continues on Page 22) and insert the following replacement paragraph:

The upper electrode is required to exhibit high carrier injection ability into the organic EL emission layer and to reflect the emitted light from the organic EL emission layer back to the substrate direction. An upper electrode working as an anode is formed of a material exhibiting high work function to improve hole injection ability. Preferable materials include transparent conductive oxides such as ITO and IZO. In this structure, a reflective metal layer (for example, aluminum) is preferably provided on the upper electrode to reflect emitted light from the organic EL emission layer towards the substrate. In the case the upper layer works as a cathode, the upper electrode is formed of a material exhibiting low work function to give electron injection ability to the electrode. Favorable materials include metals exhibiting electron injection ability, compounds of these metals, and alloys of the metal with other metals. More specifically, the favorable materials include alkali metals such as potassium, lithium and sodium, alkaline earth metals such as ~~potassium,~~ calcium, magnesium, and strontium, and fluorides of these metals. In this case too, it is favorable, though not essential, to provide a reflective metal layer (for example, aluminum) on the upper electrode for increasing reflection.

On Page 30, please delete the first paragraph and insert the following replacement paragraph:

Color conversion filters 2b, 3b, and 4b comprising red, green, and blue dyes or pigments were formed on a transparent substrate 1b. Then, a flattening layer 5b and a protective layer 6b were formed. Further, transparent lower electrodes 7b of ITO or the like were formed on the protective layer 6b by patterning; a hole injection layer 8b was laminated covering the transparent lower electrodes 7b; a hole transport layer 9b was formed on the hole injection layer 8b; and organic light emitting layer 10b was formed on the hole transport layer 9b; an electron injection layer 11b was formed on the organic light emitting layer 10b; and an upper electrode 12b was formed of an metallic electrode on the electron injection layer 11b.